A Special Page on the Fight for Social Insurance in Saturday's 'Daily'

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

"The New Moses," a Satire Will Be Among the Features in Saturday's 'Daily'

THE WEATHER—Probably showers; cooler with fresh northeast winds.

Vol. X, No. 186 | Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. | NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933 | (Four Pages) | CITY EDITION | Price 3 Cents

The N.Y. Election Campaign

THE Communist Party election campaign is the business of every worker in New York.

It is the business of every category of workers. Especially the marine workers of this, the biggest seaport of the world, the metal workers and the transportation workers must make use of this election campaign for the strengthening of their organizations, pushing forward their economic demands, and making themselves a powerful force in the political life in New York.

More than that: The Communist Party, which is the only party that fights for the equal rights of Negro workers, is also the only party that fights for the rights of the Negro masses as a people. It is, therefore, the business of every militant Negro in New York, especially the working class members of this persecuted people to make himself or herself a belligerant fighter for the party which has, especially through the bold defense of the Scottsboro case, raised the banner of liberation of the whole Negro people.

* * *

THE Communist election campaign will be organically connected with the whole struggle and all of the struggles of the working class—and those of the white collar and intellectual workers, teachers, etc., who are forced now to fight for the very right to live.

IT IS absolutely necessary to force through in this campaign, by mass pressure at the relief stations and on the streets, the granting of the tens and hundreds of millions of dollars which are imperatively needed to prevent the starvation and actual death of thousands of workers and their children. This will be the very heart of the election struggle of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party is the revolutionary party, not an opportunistic seeker of political offices at the sacrifice of the interests of the working class. We seek office only as the agents of the revolutionary working class, directing our efforts not to conserve the interests of the capitalist state and system, but to fight for the interests of the working class in the immediate present and for the destruction of the capitalist system.

Every struggle for wages and conditions of labor—every struggle against Roosevelt's slave Codes—the ghastly reality of which is now beginning to be clear to the New York workers—must be a part of the Communist election campaign.

* * *

EVERY member of the Communist Party, bearing in mind the recent Open Letter to the Party from the Extraordinary Party Conference, must throw himself into this election campaign determined to realize in the campaign the full and fundamental change for the improvement of our Party work that is called for by the Open Letter.

But the campaign is not to be only a campaign engaged in by Communist Party members. The Communist Party election campaign belongs to every worker in New York; Non-Party workers, members of trade unions and other mass organizations—and especially we will emphasize, honest working class members of the Socialist Party—should be drawn into an enthusiastic and stubborn struggle for those crying needs of our class which must be forced from the hands of the Wall Street rulers during these terrible months of suffering.

The three candidates already nominated, Robert Minor, Ben Gold and Williana Burroughs are themselves as veteran leaders of the class struggles, representative of the needs of the New York toiling population. It must be a campaign of the revolutionary Communist Party in every sense of the word—and therefore the campaign of the working class itself against the Wall Street bandits who rule this city.

The Strike-Breaking General

GENERAL JOHNSON took a flying trip to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Thursday, for the sole purpose of breaking the strike of 50,000 coal miners who are fighting for higher wages, better conditions and union recognition.

As soon as Johnson arrived in Washington after his visit to Harrisburg, he closeted himself in his office in a secret meeting with Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Edward F. McGrady, associate recovery administrator.

The purpose of this meeting was to report on the initial failure of Johnson to end the strike by his bully-ragging speech, and to plan further and more drastic steps to smash the strike.

Why did General Johnson take a direct hand in the sharpest labor struggle to spring up since the Roosevelt slavery plan was inaugurated?

On July 14, the Annalist, organ of the big bosses, wrote that the fate of the National Industrial Recovery Act would be decided in the coal fields.

It now turns out that strike-breaking becomes the chief role of the National Recovery Administration.

In a speech at Harrisburg before the State Chamber of Commerce, the State Manufacturers Association and the leaders of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Johnson showed his callous brutality. In the speech he revealed the determination of the Roosevelt administration to end the strike by any means, using the most drastic force of the federal government, if the maneuvers of John L. Lewis, and other U.M.W.A. officials fail.

* * *

THE 50,000 miners are striking against starvation. But General Johnson says: "I am indifferent to the causes of the strike. The strike must end!"

General Johnson's strike-breaking trip to Pennsylvania is not an isolated act in the Roosevelt program. At the very same time, the United Press reported that a National Board had been set up in Washington to "deal" with such strikes, or to prevent the workers from striking for higher wages.

* * *

THE reason that Johnson rushes to the coal fields to break the strike of the 50,000 miners is because this strike gives added force to the rising strike spirit of the entire working class, and especially because it so intimately affects the steel workers who are moving towards struggle.

It is for the same reason that a victory of the coal miners is of the greatest importance to every worker in the country. Every worker must come to the support of the miners. Every worker must fight against and expose the role of the government and the A. F. of L.

Not For Sale

A letter has been received from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund inquiring whether the opinion of THE DAILY WORKER is

"That the W. S. & D. B. F. should continue to advertise in your publication if same is continually attacked as a reactionary organization in the columns of the DAILY WORKER, to which no revolutionary worker should belong."

The letter refers to facts printed in our paper regarding the evictions of families from homes owned by that organization. By its own admission through its official organ, "Solidarity", we have statements that two workers were evicted at 556 Fox Street and a third eviction will take place. The excuse given is that the tenants were undesirable. Such an "explanation" will satisfy no worker.

However, the National Secretary of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund is wrong when he tries to imply that there has been or will be any attack on workers who are members of that organization. In fact, we appeal to the workers who are members to act to stop such victimization practices.

As to the question of advertising in our columns it ought to be plain to everyone that a working class paper cannot, under any circumstances, much as we suffer from lack of funds, permit any consideration of whether or not advertisements are run in our columns to determine our editorial policy. Purchase of advertising space in THE DAILY WORKER never has and never will give any organization or any firm immunity from exposure for anti-working class acts

PAY CUT AS NAVY STARTS BIG PROGRAM

Roosevelt Orders Work Rushed on 31 Warships

WAGE SLASHED 16 P. C.

Swanson Says No More Workers Will Be Hired

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. — The Navy Department started the greatest naval building program in history today with a 16 per cent wage cut in all navy yards and naval stations, totake effect next Sunday.

By order of Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, all navy yard and station workers will go on a 40-hour, five-day week at five-day pay beginning August 6. They have hitherto been working five and a half days, at six-day pay.

He said this cut would continue until an "adjustment" had been made of navy yard work to the ship building code, thus admitting that the ship building code is a wage-cutting code.

At the same time Secretary Swanson announced that even if a 32-hour week is established, as provided in the code, no additional workers would be hired. "We must stay within the budget," he said.

Under special instructions from President Roosevelt to speed up the work as fast as possible, the navy today awarded contracts for 21 ships to be built in private yards, and allotted construction of ten more in government ships, much earlier than was predicted when bids were received last week, and at prices for the work in private yards which are the result of secret deals between the biggest bidding firms, according to accusations made by Chairman Trammel, Florida democrat and chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, both Morgan concerns, got the biggest orders, for two aircraft carriers and two heavy cruisers.

RICH BANKS SET $12 WAGE LEVEL IN SLAVE CODE

Get $1,000,000,000 from Gov't; Pay Workers Starvation Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Fourteen banks, with $1,000,000,000 offered them by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, members of the American Bankers Association, have adopted a code that provides for a minimum wage of $12 a week in small cities and $15 a week in the larger centres, with a maximum working week of 40 hours.

These banks who have been favored at the expense of the small banks and have reaped fortunes through the Roosevelt inflation and stock and grain market booming, propose the starvation wage of $12 a week as a decent wage minimum.

Over 650,000 bank employees are involved in the bank code.

It is expected that the code will be spread to 6,000 other financal institutions, including stock brokerage offices. Recently a strike took place in Wall Street among brokerage clerks, and the bank slave code is an answer to efforts being made to organize these clerks into a union to fight for higher wages.

Johnson and Lewis Meet in Washington to Break Strike

Gov. Pinchot's Strikebreakers On the Job

National Guardsmen, ordered out to the coal strike fields by the "liberal" Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania setting up a machine gun outside of Colonial Mine No. 3 of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., near Brownsville.

STRIKEBREAKING MACHINE IS PART OF SLAVE CODES

Set Up Nat'l Machine to Keep Workers from Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. — Strike-breaking machinery on a national scale is being set up by General Johnson to handle all labor disputes, according to Thomas L. Stokes, United Press correspondent here in a signed article issued yesterday.

The first step in this strikebreaking move of the National Industry Recovery Administration was General Johnson's trip to the coal fields in an effort to break the strike of 50,000 coal miners.

In order to prevent strikes in those industries where the slave codes are operative, a National Arbitration Board is to be set up.

This board, to consist of a member of the recovery administration, a member of the advisory board (an A. F. of L. leader) and a representative of the bosses will first deal with protests against speed-up and stretch out in the textile industry where a slave code is effective.

Workers will be forced to stay on the job while the arbitration board "adjusts" matters.

In this manner, a powerful strike-breaking apparatus is being built up by President Roosevelt and General Johnson.

USSR CUTS PRICE ON MANCHURIARR TO PRESS PEACE

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—Despite insolent action of the Japanese who threaten war in Manchuria against the Soviet Union, the Soviet delegates here continued to press the peace policy of the U. S. S. R. by reducing the price asked for the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The railway was originally offered to Manchukuo and the Japanese who are the real rulers for $128,750,000. The Japanese refused. After six weeks of waiting, the Soviet representatives cut their price $25,000,000 to $103,000,000.

The Japanese insisted on the price of $14,000,000. Japanese authorities here say they expect to get the railway much cheaper as most of it is now in the hands of Japanese troops.

MASS PICKETING CLAMPS LID ON ALL THE MINES

Miners Applaud NMU Speakers at Meetings

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 3. Mass picketing of miners supported by their families has clamped a lid on all the mines. The Frick Coke company subsidiary of the powerful United States Steel Corporation was forced to bend to the power of mass picketing and close its mines.

All newspapers give the impression that "peace reigns" in the strike area. It is a "peace" of mounted machine guns on hill tops, of tear gas and night sticks in the hands of National guards and deputies. From the National Guard encampment at Mount Gretna comes a report that additional forces are held ready to be rushed to wherever "needed."

Members of the National Miners Union are actively participating on the picket lines. At Montour No. 10 fifteen hundred pickets turned out, among them a large number of N. M. U. members. On instructions of United Mine Workers officials, Vincent Kemenovich and Fred Siders, leaders of the National Miners Union, were pulled out of the picket line in order to provoke a fight between the miners. But all pickets held their ranks solid. Both are well known, especially among the miners of Pittsburgh Coal Co. and Pittsburgh Terminal, where the picketing took place.

The miners marched through the company property led by Agnes Snear, district leader of the N. M. U. Women's Auxiliaries, and Mrs. Byerwell, wife of a local U. M. W. of A. leader. The misleaders, observing the militancy of the women, carried through a motion to keep them off the picket line, claiming that this was a rule in the union constitution. But they have not dared to put this decision into effect.

At a meeting of the strikers, at which Agnes Snear and J. Weisman, organizer of the N. M. U., spoke, an overwhelming vote was given in support of the united front of all miners.

Phil Frankfeld, Unemployed Council secretary in western Pennsylvania, addressed the miners of Vesta No. 4 and the Crescent mines. He was received with enthusiastic support by those present. Later he was threatened by thugs sent by union officials, but got away unharmed.

National Miners Union organizers in the field are speaking at miners' meetings calling for:

1. The election of broad rank and file strike committees in each mine.
2. Setting up of section strike committees and from these a central strike leadership of the rank and file.
3. To act on the miners' code proposed by the National Miners Union and elect delegates to the United Front Conference to be held in Pittsburgh on August 12 and 13.

Slavery Eagle of NRA Is the Signal for Strike in Milwaukee, Wisc.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—Charging that the "benefits" they were promised under the National Recovery (Slavery) Act were largely mythical, the workers of the General Store Fixtures Company dropped their tools today and walked out on strike.

The bosses at once called out the police in an effort to force the men back to work.

The strikers declare that they have been working 10 to 13 hours a day.

GENERAL VISITS HARRISBURG AND ISSUES THREATS

Doesn't Care About the Cause of Strike, But Says It Must Stop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. — General Johnson, who has just returned here from a trip to Harrisburg, Penna., where he went for the avowed purpose of ending the strike of 50,000 miners, is now arranging a meeting between the coal operators and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to work out jointly the strategy of breaking the strike.

Roosevelt and Johnson are alarmed at the reports that not only is the coal strike spreading, but a number of strikes in other industries are popping up.

At Harrisburg, Johnson had very little success, but he left more determined than ever to end the strike in the shortest possible time, by driving the miners back to work with all sorts of promises. The hearings on the coal code, originally set for August 15, were shoved up to August 8, in order to use this means also to break the strike.

"I don't pretend to know the basis of the trouble in the Pennsylvania coal fields," lyingly said Johnson in his Harrisburg speech before the Chamber of Commerce, the State Manufacturers Association, and the officials of the State A. F. of L. He knows the miners are fighting against the company unions for the right to organize, and for higher wages. Besides, Johnson said, he didn't care about the differences. The strike must stop. He shouted and threatened. Banging the table he said that Roosevelt's program would be carried out "and God help the man or group of men who stand in the way of the drive."

Johnson didn't care about the starvation of the miners or their fight for better conditions. He was only interested in "harmony" he said, so that the Roosevelt program could go through.

"I don't see why blood should flow and people refuse to talk to each other at a time when the whole country is looking to early recovery. It's like turning on a fire siren in the midst of a symphony recital. I am not familiar with the cause of the fight, but I do know it ought to stop."

Hundreds of thousands of starving miners are a symphony recital to Johnson, which he doesn't want spoiled, regardless of the cause.

In Washington Johnson reported on the militancy of the miners, and began to oil up the government strikebreaking machinery.

John L. Lewis stalked quietly into Johnson's office but as Thomas Moses of the Frick Coal Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel, against whom the strike is mainly directed, had not arrived, Lewis, as the capitalist reporters here put it "quietly slipped out again."

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania is on the scene, working with General Johnson and John L. Lewis.

One Hurt, 32 Jailed As Argentina Workers Protest Nazi Visit

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3.—One person was wounded and 32 arrested when striking workers were attacked by Fascists on the arrival here of a party of German veterans in Nazi uniforms, sent here for propaganda purposes.

The port workers and taxicab drivers declared a one-day strike, and demonstrated at the dock. Local Fascists fired shots at the demonstration, and foot and mounted police broke it up.

RACKETEERS THREATEN LIVES OF NEEDLE UNION LEADERS; GOLD ANSWERS

Criminal Elements Propose Fur Code to NRA; Union Wires Protest; Demands Open Hearing

Sends Letter to District Attorney Crain Exposing Murders and Intimidations in Fur Trade

NEW YORK.—New threats on the lives of leaders of the Needle Workers Industrial Union by racketeers, which follows after a series of shootings and intimidations in the recent period has been answered by the Industrial Union in a letter to District Attorney Crain and to federal, state and local officials. In this letter the union makes known "several outstanding atrocious incidents," and notifies these officials that "the union has declared war upon these racketeers and will continue an endless struggle" to eliminate them. For this it will mobilize all the workers in the industry.

Last Tuesday, Irving Potash, District secretary of the Industrial Union was called on the telephone and informed that the same will happen to him as to Morris Langer unless he complies with the wishes of the racketeers. Morris Langer was killed by a bomb a few months ago. Similar threats were made to Ben Gold, secretary of the Union and Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen and to Sam Burt, manager of the fur dressing department of the union.

These threats come from leaders of the so-called Protective Rabbit Dressers Association and the Fur Factors, Inc., whose manager A. Beckerman has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

In threatening the union officials this gang demanded that the Union aid in eliminating certain fur dressing firms from business and to contribute into their coffers.

It has been made known that the people working with these racketeers are holding conferences with the National Recovery Administration and preparing a code for the fur industry. The code which they are proposing has been drafted by none other than the socialist leader Morris Hillquit according to a statement of one of the fur bosses. This is reported in the Mount Vernon "Daily Argus" of Tuesday which prints the record of a trial of the Competent Fur Dressing shop where the boss was charged with working his employees on Sundays. The boss stated in court that code for the industry is being prepared by Hillquit.

Protesting against this action the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has sent telegrams to Dr. Earl Dean Howard and Dr. Lindsay Rogers, Deputy Administrators of the N.R.A. stating that "we protest against the hearings with such individuals and groups which will serve to encourage the continuance of their criminal practices." The Union "requests open hearings and to be informed of the time and place." Similar telegrams were forwarded to President Roosevelt, Attorney General Cummings and Senator Copeland.

The full letter of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union addressed to District Attorney Crain charging the racketeering gang who are working in collusion with the International Fur Workers Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. follows:

Hon. Thomas C. T. Crain,
137 Center Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

A conspiracy of racketeering subversive to safety and conductive to and affectuating terror and destruction, prevails in the fur industry in and about the City of New York. These nefarious acts are also committed beyond the border of this State.

This state of terror and crime has already been called to your attention. Several complaints have come to you in regards to the operation of the Fur Factors, Inc., and the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association. Abraham Beckerman, an official of the former association, has already been indicted by the grand jury of this County for racketeering together with other officials of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Refused Graft to I.L.A. Officials—One Killed, One Badly Wounded

NEW YORK.—One longshoreman was shot to death and another is dying as a result of organized longshoremen refusing to pay graft to the corrupted International Longshoremen's Association officials.

At 9:30 Wednesday night a big sedan drove up to 36 Manhasset Place, a grocery in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn. Two thugs alighted. As they reached a side door in the hallway of the store, one of them fired thru an open door. He did not stop until he emptied his revolver.

Joseph Santora, forty years old, of 191 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, was killed. Joseph Vonsenzo, his friend, address unknown, was critically wounded. They had refused to pay graft to the I.L.A. officials for the privilege of working on the Brooklyn waterfront.

700,000 JOBLESS ON R. R. PROTEST; UNION ASKS CODE

Whitney for Code In Reply to Demands of Unemployed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Complaints from a large number of the 700,000 unemployed railroad workers as well as from thousands of employed who are losing their jobs as a result of Roosevelt's co-ordination scheme, has led the Railway Labor Executives Association to put up the appearance for action by arranging to meet here today to ask for a code for the railway industry.

The meeting was called by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, one of the twenty-one railroad labor organizations in the United States.

Whitney said that railroad men all over the country have been writing to him that they do not see any re-employment growing out of Roosevelt's schemes. In fact, most of them write that more railway workers are losing their jobs.

Whitney said he did not know how the railway bosses would take to a code, but he would approach them nevertheless.

The railroad workers got an extension of a 15 per cent cut a little over one month ago through the action of Eastman, federal railway coordinator and there has been growing discontent.

The Railway Labor Executive Association is meeting to find means of allaying the discontent by code maneuvres.

Mussolini Makes His Son-in-Law Chief

ROME, Aug. 3.—The job of chief of Fascist propaganda has been given by Mussolini to his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

One of his main tasks is the control of Fascist propaganda abroad. Two troops of Balilla and Avanguardista (young Fascists) are on propaganda tours in Europe

'Daily' Volunteers to Hear Browder, Stachel Tonight

Readers Invited To Join Group Building Mass Daily in Spirit of Open Letter

NEW YORK.—Workers who have been stirred by the recent Open Letter of the Communist Party and the address of William Z. Foster which called for the immediate and active organization for an improved Daily Worker, a six and eight-page "Daily," are now becoming a group of action known as the "Daily Worker Volunteer Builders."

Tonight, with Earl Browder Secretary of the Communist Party, and Jack Stachel, Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, as the speakers, a meeting will be held at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., second floor at 7:30 with the "Daily Volunteers." All workers and readers of the Daily are invited.

Browder and Stachel will lead the discussion on how best to develop the Daily Worker into a mass paper of the working class.

Agreeing with the need of building the Daily Worker into a mass workers' paper, I volunteer as a member of this organization, Volunteer Builders of the Daily Worker:

Name .....

.....

Address .....

.....

Phone .....

Mail or bring this coupon to the district Daily Worker office, 35 E. 12th St. Send your suggestions in regard to building the above organization to Louis Fisher, care Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

"We Do Our Part", Screams Eagle, While Cops Hit Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3.—All day Tuesday the 3,000 workers on strike at the Cambria Silk Hosiery Co. mill at 176 West Louden St. had fights with the police. About 300 police on horse and on motorcycles patrolled the area around the factory, and led scabs to and from work.

When a truck with scabs started from the factory guarded by the police, the police got wild and worked with clubs right and left.

Members of the family of Cohen, a tailor who lives at the corner of Louden and Mosher streets, got hurt by the cops. Rebecca Cohen, 14 years old, was beaten across the head and arms by a mounted policeman. She and her brother Joseph were arrested for protesting.

The Eagle Screams

The strikers were angered, particularly when they saw, right after the police beat up the strikers, the boss putting out in the window the NRA Eagle with big letters, "We Do Our Part." Then, as reported in the Daily Worker, the strikers broke through the police lines, and broke the windows in the plant, together with the NRA Eagle. And again the police clubbed the workers.

Wednesday morning, about 2,500 strikers got around the Cambria plant. The police are now out in even greater force. No automobiles and no people are allowed to get near the factory.

Mrs. Pinchot, always so ready to speak to strikers and show her sympathy after the strikers get beaten up, was invited to come out and see the strike situation. She answered she would be to see the Governor before she con—

Washington Veteran Slugged for Anti-War Work Reported Dying

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Michael Hockstra, ex-serviceman who was slugged by Edgar Beaver, a guard at Arlington Cemetery, while he was distributing leaflets for the August 1st demonstration, is in a dying condition in the hospital here.

The cemetery and hospital officials are doing everything they can to cover up the facts. The International Labor Defense has taken charge of the case, and is conducting a full investigation.

Hockstra was a member of the Socialist Party. The Socialist-led local committee of the Continental Congress voted to take part in the August 1st demonstration.

'Daily' Volunteers' Meet Tonite, Workers Center; Browder, Stachel Speak

300 FAMILIES ON EAST SIDE FACE EVICTION

Site Between 2 Bridges To Be Rebuilt Into "Village"

NEW YORK, August 3.—Nearly 300 families have been served with dispossess notices and more are now awaiting the marshals in the Knickerboeker Village sector owned by the Fred F. French Company, real estate promoters. According to social workers of the Hamilton House, 72 Market St., some of the tenants have lived in their homes over fifty years while others are faced with the likelihood of being cast on the sidewalk with families of 12 and 14.

Interviewed behind the steel wire grating which protects his office, Joseph Schroeder, agent of the French Company, asserted that "No one in Knickerbocker Village will be evicted."

When asked what the purpose of the very expensive and curtly explicit dispossess notices was, he answered, "That's just to get rid of undesirables." To the suggestion that he define "undesirables" he made no response. "Unemployed" was what he probably meant.

And unemployment is rampant in this fifteen acres slum district on the waterfront between Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. Practically none of the men and boys work and the six, seven dollar weekly wage of the women who toil in the sweatshops automatically disqualifies them from any aid by the Home Relief Bureau. Only about eighty of the families on the verge of eviction receive the miserably meager municipal charity.

Unfamiliar with the organization and militant activities of the Unemployed Councils which fight evictions by carrying back the furniture if other means fail, these workers banded together spontaneously to form a Committee on Unemployment. They went to the Hamilton House determined to fight the eviction orders and exerted sufficient pressure to cause a soft-soap conference between representatives of the French Company, and the Hamilton and Lavanburg Houses, social work agencies both.

"No one will be evicted in Knickerbocker Village," repeated Mr. Schroeder.

Fred F. French secured ownership of the sector through a combination of secret organization, dummy companies and chicanery that is a saga of "modern real estate." He was going to demolish the ancient tenements and build a walk-to-work community for working people of "moderate means."

He is finding out that working people of moderate means can't even afford his windowless, vermin filled, outhoused ratholes. But he'll be damned if he's going to lose money on the proposition.

Learned a Lesson

DENVER, Colo.—The bouncer at the 2975 W. 33rd Ave. relief station tried intimidation on a worker who refused to surrender his auto license plates. But he reckoned without the Unemployed Council. A committee was immediately dispatched to this office, and the bouncer has since then quieted down.

Conference August 10th In Washington for Scottsboro Day

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A provisional committee met here at the White Law Hotel to prepare for a broad united front conference Aug. 10, to plan ways and means of bringing out the greatest amount of workers, both Negro and white, in a demonstration on National Scottsboro Day August 22nd.

The major demands around which the conference will center will be the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys, the Logan Circle boys of Washington and Tom Mooney.

The provisonal committee at present consists of delegates from the Continental Congress of Washington, the International Labor Defense, the Veterans Rank and File Committee, the Tenants Unemployed League, the Communist Party, the Unemployed Councils and many other working class organizations. Bishop Jones was elected the chairman of the committee. Charles W. Houston of the Howard Law School, B. V. Lawson of the City Wide Young Peoples Forum, G. B. Murphy, chairman of the Scottsboro Action Committee.

Scottsboro Midnight Benefit This Saturday

NEW YORK.—A midnight showing of the Scottsboro Movie, as well as of "Shame", a Soviet film will be among the features at an affair organized by the Far Rockaway I. L. D. this Saturday evening, August 5, at Boardwalk Theatre, 67th St., Arverne, L. I.

Expect Thousands at Freiheit Picnic

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers are expected to attend the 12th Annual Picnic of the Morning Freiheit this Saturday at Ulmer Park. (Park can be reached by the West End B. M. T. line to 25th Avenue in Brooklyn.)

JOBLESS FORCE POLICE PERMIT; MARCH TONIGHT

NEW YORK. — Police Commissioner Bolan, through Chief Inspector O'Brien, reversed the decision of the police department today and granted the East New York Unemployed Council a permit to march today which had been denied Wednesday.

The permit was granted as a result of mass pressure brought on the Commissioner through telegrams and workers' delegations.

The march, which will demand relief and an end to evictions of jobless workers, will be held tonight, led by the Council. It will start at two points, Hopkins and East New York Ave, and from Pennsylvania and Sutter Aves., at 7:30 p. m. They will culminate in a mass indoor meeting at Premier Palace, Sutter Ave., between Snediker and Hinsdale, at 8:30 p. m. Carl Winter, Secretary of the N. Y. Unemployed Councils will speak.

WHAT'S ON

(Downtown)

Midsumme Party, dance, movies, entertainment, refreshments. Film & Photo League, 130 East 14th St. Admission 10 cents. Cool Open Roof.

(Brooklyn)

I. L. D. Sons Group, under direction of Eli Siegmeister, meets at 1658 53rd St. 8.30. Workers interested are invited to attend.

Entertainment, acting, group singing, recitation, instrumental music. Casa D'Amor, 21st St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. Admission 20c, John Reed Branch, 514 I. W. O.

Saturday

Harlem Workers School—Entertainment and dance. Cooperative Hall, 97 West 124th. Friends of the Workers School. Admission 15 cents.

Ice Cream Party, Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1533 Madison Ave. Admission 10c. Comrades can register for outing August 13th.

Jobless Woman, 20, Jumps to Death in Millinery Mart

By PASCUAL

NEW YORK. — Deserted by her husband, forced into a life of misery in attempting to support her baby, Donny Rojas, 20, unemployed, took the elevator yesterday to the 13th floor of 68 W. 38th St. and jumped off the roof to her death.

She left this note:

"Dear Mother: Pardon me; but my life is impossible. I am a disgraced woman in this world. I don't want to know anything else. Take care of my daughter, Donny Rojas."

Her husband, Alejo Rojas, left her 2 months ago, and together with her 3-year-old daughter she went to live with her mother at 64 E. 107th St. Her mother was receiving $6.50 a week from the Home Relief Bureau. She had 5 other mouths to feed.

A month ago the mother received a disposses notice. She became frantic. Nobody is working; the Home Relief Bureau refuses to satisfy the disposses, what can be done? Donny found work.

When interviewed, no one of the family or the sobbing relatives crowded into the 4 small rooms, knew where she worked. Some said she was a dressmaker, others a milliner.

As the questions were being asked, Clarita, her little girl, flung herself on the bed screaming in Spanish, "Mi madre muerta," "My mother is dead." The aged grandmother stared speechless, with open mouth and hysterical eyes.

Donny Rojas was probably a millinery worker. She walked around all morning long in the millinery market, going from one factory to another. Did they need any help? Receiving the invariable negative answer, she went on to the next factory.

Then at about 12:30 she came to the building on 38th St. where a good

DONNY ROJAS

many Spanish girls are employed. She walked into a factory on the 6th floor that has a NRA eagle displayed on it's street window. And the answer was the same.

Hopeless of ever solving the problem of feeding her child, paying the rent and helping her mother, she walked up to the roof and committed suicide.

Racketeers Threaten Needle Union Leaders

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

same organization. These unlawful activities are directed against fur dressing establishments who refuse to comply with the demands of the racketeers; against fur skin merchants who give their skins to other than members of these associations for dressing; against union leaders and workers who refuse to become part of this criminal conspiracy and racketeering. We cite only several outstanding atrocious incidents which have resulted from the operation of this racketeering:

1. The bombing of the Waverly Fur Dressing Establishment, of Newark, New Jersey.
2. The killing of the watchman employed at the said establishment.
3. The bombing of the Acme Fur Dressing Corporation of Gloversville, New York.
4. The bombing of the Hanis Point Fur Dressing Company of the Bronx.
5. The throwing of acid in the face of Mr. Barnfield of Bricker & Burnfield, fur merchants.
6. The throwing of acid in the face of Jay Joseph, fur merchant.
7. The throwing of acid in the face of Mr. M. Liebman, fur merchant.
8. The stabbing of Mr. Albert Williams of J. D. Williams Fur Dressing & Dyeing Establishment, in existence for over five hundred years.
9. The assaulting with instruments of Mr. M. Ruthers, fur merchant.
10. The assaulting of Mr. Null of Null & Goodman, fur merchants.
11. The shooting of Godfried, a member of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.
12. The bombing and murdering of Morris Langer, manager of the Fur Dressing Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The activities conducted by these organizations are as follows: Only specific members of these associations are benefited by their operations. No new members are permitted to join them. Prices are fixed. Failure to comply with these prices resulted in assaults, casting of acid in the face of violators. Murders and bombings took place. These unlawful activities are also directed against fur merchants who fail to give their skins to other than members of these associations.

Continue Racket Despite Indictment

Despite the indictment of Beckerman and the others, they continue their illicit and criminal practices. Recently, the president of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association, Mr. Samuel Mittleman, demanded from this union that they put out of business any firms who are not members of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association of the Fur Factors, Inc. He demanded that per union withdraw from the shops in Gloversville, New York, the workers employed there for the purpose of causing these employers to be put out of business, and further demanded from the union that they contribute substantial sums of money for the purpose of destroying and bombing these plants. These shops have already been bombed on previous occasions.

Our union and its representatives have consistently refused to comply with any such request. Upon the refusal of the union to comply with this demand, Mr. Mittleman speaking for and on behalf of the racketeers, threatened to deal with the officials and organizers of the union in the same manner that they dealt with Morris Langer, an official of the union, who was bombed and murdered near his home because he refused a similar request.

Yesterday on August 1st, 1933, Mr. Samuel Mittleman phoned Mr. Irving Potash, Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and notified him that in the event that he fails to comply with the requests aforementioned, that he will receive the same treatment as Langer. This telephonic communication was final notice to him. Samuel Burt and Benjamin Gold received similar threats.

International With Racketeers

While the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has in the face of these murderous and atrocious threats, refrained from complying with these requests, Mr. Lucci, Mr. Harris and Mr. Yurman, officials of the International Fur Workers Union have entered into a conspiracy with these racketeers to effectuate their desires.

This information or at least the major portion thereof has been previously furnished to the District Attorney and also to Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States District Attorney, for the Southern District of New York. This available information together with concrete facts exposing this racketeering was furnished them. To date nothing has been done. These facts were presented not only by the union, but also by manufacturers and fur merchants. However, to date, there has been no disposition on the part of the authorities to take any definite action against the continuance of this form of murderous, criminal conduct in disregard of life and liberty. We are confident that the information furnished, if properly followed and investigated, will bring about an exposure, indictment and conviction of these racketeers and those who participate in sharing the spoils of the racketeering.

Name Criminals

Specifically, the officials who participate in this unlawful, criminal conspiracy are: Samuel Mittleman, president of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association; Oscar Yagar, vice-president thereof; Pedro Lucci, president of the International Fur Workers Union; Moe Harris, vice-president of the International Fur Workers Union; Abraham Beckerman, manager of the Fur Factors, Inc.; Morris Kaufman, ex-president of the International Fur Workers Union and present manager of one of the Muskrat Divisions of the Fur Factors, Inc.; Harry Yurman, chairman in charge of the organization committee of the International Fur Workers Union and the link between the International Fur Workers Union and these racketeering associations; Joseph Centrelli, secretary of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association; Frank Brickner, treasurer of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association, and Benjamin Belk, manager of the Protective Rabbit Dressers Association. All these individuals aforementioned are conspirators participating in the racket aforementioned and are working in close collaboration and with the active aid and assistance of the notorious underworld gangsters known as "Lepke and Gurrah Gang."

Union Will Fight Back

We demand the immediate arrest of these racketeers, the immediate confiscation of their books and records to prevent any falsifications; and demand further that an immediate investigation be instituted.

These racketeers cause endless misery, unemployment, injury, crime, murder, bombing, maiming, disfiguration and destruction of the most horrid and sordid nature. This must be stopped! This information is called to your attention for the purpose of taking steps in the direction of eliminating it.

The union has declared war upon these racketeers and will continue an endless struggle until they are fully and completely eliminated from the industry. They are parading under the names of apparently legitimate associations and unions to cover their iniquitous and criminal wrongs.

In view of the seriousness of the situation we expect that immediate action be taken on your part. You will find us ready and willing to furnish all details available to us in order to initiate this investigation.

Very truly yours,
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Ben Gold, National Secretary.

CROSS BURNED AT HOME OF HERNDON DEFENSE WITNESS

Atlanta Ku Klux Klan In Terrorization Campaign

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—The Ku Klux Klan last night burned a fiery cross before the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Washburn, active members of the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Angelo Herndon.

The cross, brought in a limousine, was brazenly carried outside of the car, and set down in the driveway before the house. Before departing the K. K. K. "committee" left Klan leaflets, warning the Washburns not to continue their activity on behalf of Herndon, the young Negro organizer who faces 18 to 20 years on a Georgia chain gang.

Both Washburn and his wife have been active in the defense of Herndon. Washburn has spoken at mass meetings of Negro and white workers, demanding the youth's release. Both declare that they will not be intimidated by the Klan threats and will continue their activity on behalf of Herndon. The Provisional Committee is now in the midst of a campaign to raise $1,000 to carry the Herndon appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court.

$25,000 BAIL IS SET FOR TERZANI

Memorial to Fierro on Monday Night

Bail for Athos Terzani, young anti-fascist framed in the killing of his comrade Anthony Fierro, Bronx student, in a fight which broke up a meeting of the Khaki Shirts of America in Astoria on July 14, was set today by County Judge Kadien of Queens at $25,000 in real estate in Queens county or $15,000 in surety bonds.

The Terzani Defense Committee declares that one of the Khaki Shirts and not Terzani shot Fierro. A canvass of friends in the hope of raising the bail so that the prisoner can be free to take part in a memorial meeting in Fierro's honor, scheduled for August 14, has been started.

A memorial meeting for Fierro will be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, on Monday, August 14, at 8 p. m. Speakers will include William Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Arturo Giovannitti, Italian labor poet who was tried for murder in Salem, Mass., in 1912; Carlo Tresca anti-Fascist editor; Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties Union; Herbert Mahler, of the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. and Norman Thomas.

Norman Thomas was named as chairman of the defense committee today, after being appointed by the New York District Socialist Party as delegate to the committee, with A. C. Weinfeld, lawyer, as alternate. The committee is a united front body, comprising five leading labor and liberal organizations.

It is expected by the defense committee that Michele Fierro, father of the slain boy, also will speak at the gathering. Fierro publicly repudiated today the indictment of Terzani, who was a comrade of his son, declaring that the charge against Terzani is "an unmistakable frame-up against an innocent man."

FIRED ON IN HIS PRISON CELL, TIM BUCK CHARGES BEFORE CANADIAN JUDGE

"One Bullet Whistled Through My Hair, Another Passed Close to My Throat," Leader Testifies

KINGSTON, Ont., Canada, Aug. 3.—Charging that a plot existed to murder him, Tim Buck, Canadaian Communist leader now serving a 5-years' prison term in Kingston penitentiary for his militant activities, testified before Judge J. E. Madden here that five shots were poured into his locked cell while he was making his bed on October 20, 1932.

Buck's sensational accusation was made while he was on the witness stand, called back in connection with the trial of Michael McDonald charged with complicity in a recent "prison riot" in the Kingston penitentiary on Oct. 17. The Canadian Communist leader, who with seven other militants, are now confined in this prison, was recently sentenced to serve six months at the expiration of his 5-year term, on frame-up charges that he organized the prison outbreak.

Replying to a question put to him by Frank Regan, defense counsel for McDonald, Buck said:

"Sure, they fired at one; one bullet whistled thru my hair and another one passed close to my throat."

Feigning astonishment, Col. Keiller McKay, special Crown Prosecutor, said, "You're not trying to tell me that guards deliberately tried to shoot you?"

"I'm not trying to tell you what was in their minds. I only know that they fired at me," Buck replied calmly.

Buck blamed the prison outbreak on the terrible conditions under which the men were living and on the system of graft and petty tyranny which prevailed.

A CORRECTION

A serious typographical error was made in the report in the Daily Worker of Aug. 3, of the nomination of Robert Minor for Mayor of New York City in the coming election. As a result the statement of the District Committee of the Communist Party announcing the nomination was made to read as follows:

"The Socialist Party fights neither for the immediate needs of the working class nor for Socialism. While using the word 'Socialism' it is the bitterest enemy of Socialism. The Communist Party is fighting against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

This paragraph should have read:

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY FIGHTS NEITHER FOR THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE WORKING CLASS NOR FOR SOCIALISM, WHILE USING THE WORD 'SOCIALISM,' IT IS THE BITTEREST ENEMY OF SOCIALISM AND THE ALLY OF ALL FORCES FIGHTING AGAINST THE UNION OF SOCIALIST REPUBLICS."

AMUSEMENTS

Soviet Supreme Achievement!
FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING
New Soviet Talkie
Conquerors of the Night
Thrilling voyage of ice-breaker "Malyrin" to far reaches of Arctic
(English Titles)
THE WORKERS **Acme Theatre** 14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
Ruth Chatterton and George Brent in
"LILLY TURNER"
Also:—"Private Detective 62" with William Powell and Margaret Lindsay

MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St.
Paul Whiteman, Guest Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 35c, $1.00. (Circle 7-2070)

TONIGHT
THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
Daily Worker Volunteers
WILL HEAR TWO OF ITS MEMBERS
EARL BROWDER JACK STACHEL
On the PURPOSES OF THE DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS
Second Floor—Workers Center
35 EAST 12TH STREET
All Workers Interested in Building the Daily Worker are invited

Workers Cooperative Colony
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
(OPPOSITE BRONX PARK)
has now REDUCED THE RENT
ON THE APARTMENTS AND SINGLE ROOMS
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Kindergarden; Classes for Adults and Children; Library; Gymnasium; Clubs and Other Privileges
NO INVESTMENTS REQUIRED
SEVERAL GOOD APARTMENTS & SINGLE ROOMS AVAILABLE
Take Advantage of the Opportunity.
Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station. Tel. Estabrook 8-1400—1401
Office open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday & Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

'Pioneer Week' in Nitgedaiget
Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps
NITGEDAIGET BEACON, New York
City Phone ESstabrook 8-1400
Camp Phone Beacon 731
UNITY WINGDALE New York
Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities
NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN NITGEDAIGET
Vacation Rates: $13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)
WEEK-END RATES: 1 Day . . $2.45; 2 Days . 4.65 (including tax)
CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.
ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . . $2.00; to Unity $3.00
— WEEK END PROGRAM FOR CAMP NITGEDAIGET —
FRIDAY—Morn.: Lecture on the Industrial Recovery Bill. Aft.: Sports. Eve.: Pioneer week in camp.
SATURDAY—Morn.: Lecture on child problems. Aft.: Boating on the Hudson. Eve.: Pioneer concert—Nitgedaiget trio, campers chorus—children's chorus—Pioneer Tin Can Band—Pioneer Play—Piano Recital by Pioneer and Dancing.
SUNDAY—Morn.: Lecture on the Pioneer Movement. Aft.: Baseball games and tennis matches. Eve.: Dancing.

Steel Towns Deny Workers Rights; Stores Rob Them

S.M.W.U. Demands Right to Enter Steel Towns to Organize Workers; Repudiation of Slave Debts in Companies' Stores

(The following is the second installment of some of the facts presented to the hearings on the steel code by John Maidon, secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. The first installment dealt with wages and hours, as well as speed-up. The present article exposes the terror in the company towns ruled by the steel trust.)

* * *

Company Towns

Right of entry to all steel towns for union organizers or anyone else must be established immediately. Examples of towns where union organizers have not been permitted in the past are Aliquippa, Pa..; Weirton, W. Va., and Westfield, Ala. In some towns, as for example, Aliquippa, the expulsion of union organizers is perfectly illegal. In others, claimed by the steel companies as private property, such expulsion would probably be upheld by the courts, although it is plain violation of elemental human rights. The code should contain enforceable provisions for opening up closed company towns and for the transference to the collective ownership of the workers of all company houses. The union has detailed proposals as to how these provisions could best be carried out.

Company Stores

Investigation has shown that prices in company commissaries average higher than prices in the same type of private store. Furthermore, many iron and steel workers have run so deeply into debt to the company commissaries that it will take them years to pay off their debt unless some provision is made for cancelling part or all of it. The annual report of the U. S. Steel Corporation for 1932 shows that this company claims to have advanced to its employees over $2,500,000 in loans at the company commissaries during that year alone. If this $2,500,000 and the other equally large sums advanced by other steel companies are checked off the wages of the workers, when they are re-employed purchasing power will be kept down to the benefit of dividend and interest payments. The union proposes immediate abolition of all debts owing by workers to company commissaries, and transference of these commissaries to the collective ownership of the workers according to a plan which the union will present in detail.

Stock Purchase Plans

These plans, which are in force in companies employing at least 70 per cent of the workers in the industry, are voluntary only in name. The union demands the immediate abolition of all such plans as being contrary to the best interests of the workers and involving them in speculation to their own detriment and for the benefit of the companies.

Pensions and Group Insurance

The union maintains that group insurance is, in practice, compulsory insurance. Because of the fact that group insurance and pension plans afford protection to the worker only so long as he continues to be employed by the same company, and because this protection is highly uncertain and depends entirely on the arbitrary decision of the management, the union objects strenuously to all forms of company insurance and pension plan, and demands their abolition. At the same time the union stresses the necessity for genuine protection against the hazards of old-age and ill-health and demands that a scheme be immediately evolved which shall provide genuine social insurance for all steel workers on a national scale, paid by the federal government and the employers. The code should contain recognition of this principle and a statement of the intention of all parties to work for its realization.

Specifically and immediately the code must provide that all collections inside the plants by company or outside agents for "welfare" and "charity" purposes and all forced deductions for company welfare and other organizations be immediately forbidden.

Skill and Promotion

Highly skilled jobs are disappearing from the steel industry. At the same time the average (median) age of workers in the industry has increased from about 33½ years in 1910 to about 36½ years in 1930. Older workers have great difficulty in getting hired, especially in plants in which they have never worked before. Some companies say that they do not have an age limit in hiring. The union charges that most if not all of the big companies do have such an age limit, and that older workers have been laid off just before they became eligible for pensions under the company pension schemes.

For all these reasons, the problem of the older worker in the industry is serious. The union demands old age pensions equal to two-thirds of regular wages for all workers 20 years in the industry, full costs to be paid by the companies and the federal government.

Promotion on the productive processes is now usually attended by graft and discrimination, especially against Negro workers and in favor of friends of the employers of all ranks. The union demands that promotion on such processes should be by seniority and that no exceptions to this rule should be made unless with the consent of the union.

The proportion of laborers receiving unskilled rate of pay is very high in the industry, amounting to between 30 and 40 per cent. However, this proportion is decreasing year by year, indicating an increase in the number and proportion of jobs requiring greater responsibility or greater training. It is becoming increasingly necessary from every point of view that steel workers should be well educated, responsible persons. The union, therefore, demands that no workers should be hired in the industry below the age of 16 and that workers under 18 should be allowed adequate time to complete the equivalent of a high school education. Where necessary, these workers should be maintained during this period out of a fund to which the companies should contribute.

* * *

(Much of the material in this story was supplied by Horace Davis who is the author of a book entitled "Labor and Steel" soon to be published, giving a thorough survey of the conditions of the workers in the steel industry.)

● BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE SEASON
12th Annual
Morning Freiheit PICNIC
SATURDAY, AUG. 5
at Ulmer Park
25th Avenue Station West End Line
PROGRAM
1. Freiheit Singing Society in new songs.
2. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will play in every corner of the Park.
3. Workers Laboratory Theatre in a world of progress.
4. John Reed Club Cartoons.
5. Artef (Jewish Workers Theatre) in a new play.
6. Jewish Workers University in a symposium directed by Comrade I. B. Bailin of the "Hammer."
7. A brass band of 12 musicians will play all day and evening for dancing.
8. Robert Minor, associate editor of the Daily Worker, will speak.
9. Eats and drinks of the best at proletarian prices.
General Admission 30 Cents
With throw away 25 Cents
With Organization Ticket 15 Cents

AVANTA FARM *Ulster Park, N. Y.*
(Near Station)
PRICE $9.00 and $11.00 Per Week
BATHING
BY TRAIN—West Shore R.R., 42nd Street
BY BOAT—Hudson Day Line to Kingston. Round trip $2.50.
(Bus at Kingston to West Short Station, 10c; train to Ulster Park, 11c)

Democrats, Fusion Dominate Albany Home Owners Meet

Demand Capitol Hear Unemployed Councils on Needs of Jobless and Small Home Owners

By EMANUEL LEVINE

ALBANY, N. Y.—About one thousand small home owners who were hurriedly mobilized by the Consolidated Home Owners Mortgage Committee demonstrated in Albany and held a conference in the Chancellor Hall of the State Education Building.

There were three distinct groups in the march.

In the Consolidated Home Owners Mortgage Committee there were the real small home owners and the other groups representing landlords and income property owners. The third group who came up on a special chartered bus was led by John C. McDowal of the Madison Square Garden Bowl Mass Meeting in Long Island City on June 27. This group obtained the floor only after they developed an opposition in the conference. They were instrumental in removing the clause that would hold "the Governor and the legislators personally responsible for any losses of homes and farms, that may result if the state does not declare a moratorium."

Some members of the Consolidated Home Owners Committee outside the Conference pointed out that the Staten Island Home Owners Defense League were the only aggressive and militant group of Home Owners League. These however, were not active in the Conference and did not support the bill presented because it left it to the courts to decide the question of foreclosure.

Rank and File

"What did we do? We sat there and we looked." This was the sentiment of the rank and file home owners. When the delegations arrived in the assembly Chambers to see their assemblymen, the session had been ajourned with an attendance of about sixteen out of the 150 assemblymen present. The Senate, at 2 o'clock had not yet convened although the session was scheduled for eleven o'clock.

When the conference opened there was only one assembly man present, but when the Conference adjourned practically the great majority of the speakers were Democratic Asemblymen and one Senator. Irwin Steinput, Democrat minority leader put blame on Republicans. He assured the delegation that the Governor would propose mortgage relief and pointed out "if you get any relief" it would be through the efforts of the Democrats. Assemblymen came trooping in during the Conference and got the floor even after it was decided that the conference would take up its own business.

The other speakers were the representatives of the Real Estate men, who helped supply some of the expenses, the chairman of the Consolidated Committee and a member of the committee who read the Resolution of the Cofferences. After strong protest—McDowal got the floor.

The arrangement committee exposed the fact that LaGuardia and his fusion group were the "Brain Trust" behind them. The Committee is under the direct influence of the fusion movement of Greater New York.

The Conference left the fate of the homeowners in the hands of Democratic Party legislature and Fusion Campaign leaders. No provisions were made for further mass activities and unity of all small home owners. No provisions were made to submit bill to homeowners for their approval, amendment and other changes. The Conference left a rift between the Home Owners in the McDowal Group and the Consolidated Committee.

What Shall the Home Owners Do Next?

While the Consolidated Committee members went to a good deal of personal financial expense and a lot of hard work however they failed to draw in the support of the rank and file of the home owners, they allowed themselves to be drawn into the net of the crafty politicians of the Democratic Party and Fusion Group.

The rank and file home owners must become active. They should unite all their forces in their respective group meetings. Full discussion should be held on the bill proposed by the Consolidated Committee. The bill supported by the Staten Island groups which provides for a full and unconditional moratorium administered by representatives of the small home owners themselves should be adopted.

The Unemployed Council of New York and Affiliated bodies which are already working along this line of action calls upon the Consolidated Home Owners Mortgage Committee and the McDonald Group to unite our forces so that the Small Home Owners, unemployed farmers and veterans can present petitions to the Governor and the State Legislature directly and organize the masses who are suffering to develop enough strength to protect their homes and their immediate welfare.

The Unemployed Councils and affiliated organizations will send a mass delegation to the legislature which is now meeting in special session. This delegation will present demands for immediate relief and aid to the small home owners and poor farmers. The Councils have established headquarters at Hotel Capitol, 9 Greene Street, Albany. It calls on all organizations and groups of workers or farmers throughout the state to send protest telegrams to Senator Henry Schackno, chairman of the judiciary committee demanding a hearing for the Unemployed Council delegation.

In Philadelphia Needle Trades Factories

By S. DAVIDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The mass meeting of the "Special order made tailors" last Friday, July 28, at 1208 Tasker, which was called by the custom tailors department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was a success. Over 60 workers listened to our speakers about the situation in the trade in connection with the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act, and discussed the problems of the trade. Forty joined the industrial union. During the coming week there will be several meetings to prepare for further struggles.

* * *

The furriers' department of the Industrial Needle Union, at a mass meeting last week, unanimously decided to call a general strike for next week for the following demands:

Thirty-five hour week in the busy season and 30-hour week durng slow time; minimum wage for cutter, $50.60 per week, for operators, $41.80, for finishers and nailers, $39.60; Unemployment insurance by the bosses; time-and-a-half for overtime.

* * *

The rank and file of the Knitgoods Workers Union are starting a campaign against the corrupt leadership of the A. F. of L. including Mr. Joseph Schwartz, member of the S. P. At their meeting last Tuesday, the membership came out openly with its protest.

* * *

There is now a dissatisfaction among the dressmakers against the leaders, Reisberg and Rubin, the two vice-presidents of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. At the last meeting of the pressers, the membership demanded the resignation of Reisberg and Rubin, and condemned the last agreement with the bosses, which made them slaves for the last two years.

The pressers of the Goldstein and Levin shop came out with a strike against the agreement, after the leaders of the International sent them back to work under the same conditions. In addition to this the bosses hired under-pressures (assistants) to get the same work for lower prices.

A great number of cutters were fired. A small number of cutters are working overtime. The leaders do not do a thing about it.

The bosses with the representatives of the International discriminate against Negro workers, old and young. Under the blanket code, the bosses say that they are slow workers and fire them first.

The B and X Shop fired six Negro workers.

A mass meeting will be called soon of all dressmakers of Philadelphia to discuss the new code and the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act.

The Utility Dress Shop at 211 No. 13th St., which closed down the entire shop two weeks ago, took back only 60 workers of the 150 who used to work there. The A. F. of L. union did not do a thing against it.

* * *

On Sunday, August 6th, the custom tailors of the Industrial Union will celebrate their victories on the organizational front at their picnic in Pulasky Park. Ben Gold will speak.

All workers are asked to bring their friends Sunday, at nine in the morning to 1208 Tasker or 2014 N. 32nd, where busses will be waiting; and at 10 at the office of the union, 936 Arch St.

* * *

As mentioned last week, all shop workers are invited to write for this column. Bring your news, write-ups from the shop to the office or your union, 936 Arch St.

Rising Feed Prices Now Burden Farmers

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

EATONVILLE, Wash.—The feed the farmers must buy for their stock has gone up so high that farmers who hailed windy Roosevelt are getting disgusted now and begin to wonder

what is wrong. It won't be long and they will cuss Roosevelt as they did Hoover.

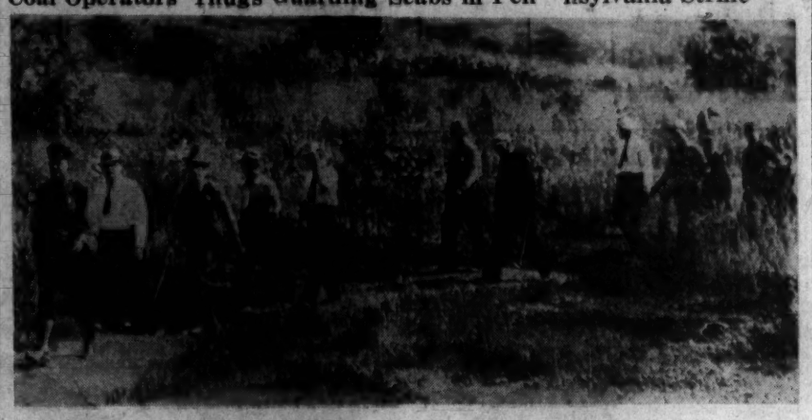
The prices of eggs have gone up very little, while chicken feed coats now over 50 cents more per sack, and this long before the price of eggs changed.

Yours for a United Front of Workers and Farmers.

SECTION 7 OPENS NEW QUARTERS WITH DANCE

NEW YORK.—Section 7 of the Communist Party opens new headquarters with entertainment and a dance Saturday night at 132 Myrtle Avenue.

Coal Operators' Thugs Guarding Scabs in Pen nsylvania Strike



NINETEEN heavily-armed company-paid deputy sheriffs are shown "escorting" four strike breakers from the pit to their homes at Star Junction in the heart of the coal region where a militant strike of miners is now raging. All of the deputies are armed (although some weapons are concealed) with maces, rifles, side-arms or projectile guns.

To the Steel Delegates

WITH a vivid picture in their mind of the outrage of the farcical steel hearings, the elected delegates from the steel mills are now back among their fellow workers.

They were elected to go to Washington to present the demands of the steel workers in answer to the steel trusts' slave code. They saw how the government, the steel barons and the A. F. of L. acted together to put over the steel slave code, and to prevent organization and struggle in the steel mills.

They heard Frances Perkins, labor secretary, lie about spies in the steel industry, saying she didn't have any evidence of it.

These worker delegates now have a very important task. They should report to the widest number of steel workers on what they saw and learned at the hearings in Washington.

Their wrath and their knowledge must be transferred to every steel worker in the country through meetings, through mouth to mouth talk in the mills, through leaflets, through spreading the Daily Worker—by every means possible and in the shortest possible time.

John L. Spivak, Daily Worker correspondent in Washington, said these delegates left swearing blue streaks at the bosses, the A. F. of L., and at the staged hearings.

Every steel worker who hears about what happened to their demands, will feel likewise.

* * *

BUT the big task is to organize this discontent, to spread it in a concrete way, to lead it into action to force the steel bosses to accept the demands of the steel workers.

Though thousands of steel workers have discussed and accepted the steel workers own code, now that this code has been rejected by the bosses it must be broadcast throughout the steel mills of the country.

The workers' own code must be popularized through meetings, through shop gatherings, and in every possible way. Every steel worker should learn about it and voice his opinion. Every steel worker must be involved in organization and action to prevent the putting over of the steel slave code, and the adoption of the workers' own code.

In this program, the delegates who went to Washington can play the leading role, together with the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Nine Steel Workers Faint from Heat and Exhaustion

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 3. — Nine men had to be carried out of the Open Hearth Dept. of Republic Steel Co. on one of the shifts here yesterday, heat and exhaustion, and had to be sent to the City Hospital after first aid applied at the mill did not bring them to.

Republic Steel is hiring every day — and laying men off every day. Over 130 men were laid off last week, and this week two open hearth furnaces have been shut down.

Among the workers there is a wide-spread demand for the 6-hour day with no reduction in pay. A petition demanding the 6-hour day was signed here by all the workers.

The Parlor Frame Strike

By MAX PERLOW

On Monday, July 24, 300 parlor frame workers went out on a general strike under the leadership of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The workers demanded a 40-hour week, in season, and a 35-hour week in slack time; $1 an hour minimum for cabinet workers, machine workers and carvers, $35 for a 40-hour week for cleaners, unemployment insurance, equal division of work, time and a half for overtime, and no hiring and firing without the workers' consent.

The strike hit the bosses on a sore spot. The shops are piled up with work and the bosses expected to get higher prices for their frames without increasing the wages of the workers.

Years ago the parlor frame workers had a business agent by the name of Epstein. This "Angel" betrayed and sold out the workers to their bosses. At one time he was beaten up and thrown out of the union. Now he is the president of the Landlords' Association of Brownsville. In Powell St. he got the police to throw half a block of families on the street.

Now this same person has come to the parlor frame bosses and has offered them his help to break the strike and organize a company union.

The rank and file carpenters will have to help us in this fight. They will have to raise their voices against the leadership of the Carpenters' District Council for helping the bosses and sending in scabs against the strikers.

Also the workers who live in the vicinities where there are strikes going on can help a great deal in this strike. Picket demonstrations of all strikers, together with the workers in the neighborhood, can help tremendously in winning the strike.

GOOD WORK!

NEW YORK.—With the help of the City Central Committee of the International Workers Order in Chicago, the English branch No. 589 was built in a short time from 19 to about 100 members. This growth is especially significant because it was brought about by the winning of about 80 Negro members.

The experience in the building of this branch in Chicago proves the possibilities of the Order to become an organizational gathering basin of black and white workers for mutual aid. We must use this basin. We must approach the Negro masses for membership in the Order. We must build everywhere English branches with a substantial Negro membership.

300 Riga Nazis Jailed

RIGA, Aug. 3.— Three hundred Latvian Nazis were reported arrested in a raid on their headquarters here. The police said they were plotting an uprising.

200 in Bridgeport Iron Plant Strike

BRIDEPORT, Conn.—Close to 200 workers from the Malleable Iron Co. are out on strike for $5.50 a day, an 8-hour day, and a 5 day week, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. The workers, molders, coremakers and other iron workers repudiated the leadership offered them by John Egan, labor faker of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and stuck steadfastly to the lines laid down by the T. U. U. L. organizer, Sam Krieger.

The workers in the Malleable shop, all highly skilled, were paid piece work, which gave them anywhere from $3 to $10 weekly for their dangerous work. The boss has offered a measly 10 per cent increase, meaning less than $1 weekly in most cases, but the workers refused to be satisfied with this, and are now picketing the shop militantly.

One of the first actions of these strikers was to march to the hall where the strikers from th Style-Craft Leather shop were meeting. Here a Negro striker from the Malleable, Noel Haley, gave solidarity strike greetings.

TOBACCO TOILERS HOLD CONVENTION

NEW YORK.—Under the anspices of the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, the tobacco workers of New York City will meet in a convention this Saturday at 8 p.m., through delegates elected in the shops and factories. The convention will take place at the New Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

It is expected that delegates from nearby cities, as Philadelphia, Jersey City, etc., will also be present at the convention.

The call issued by the T. W. I. U. states:

"Fellow workers, This is the supreme moment to organize and unite with the workers of Tampa, Philadelphia, New Jersey, etc., in a vast and positive movement of organization to protest, and if necessary to call a general strike for a standard of prices, less hours of work, better conditions in the shops and factories, and control of machines."

DONATE $15 TO SIX PAGE "DAILY"

NEW YORK. — The Co-operative transportation group, which drives workers to the various workers' camps, donated $15 to the new six-page Daily Worker.

The Strike at Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., August 3.—With the installation of the million dollar equipment sent in by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Radio Corporation of America, technical men who had been under the influence of unionism in other fields were called in to install this equipment. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were first in the field but when other men were called in to operate the equipment that the IBEW had installed, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes insisted that they had jurisdiction over all equipment that was used for the making of entertainment.

Cameramen, propertymen and others were already organized under the banner of the I. A. T. S. E., and thru their pressure the sound men were organized into a local under the same jurisdiction. The I.B.E.W. local practically deserted the field and the I.A.T.S.E. was able to bring nearly all the sound technicians into their fold.

The jurisdictional fight was carried to the convention and it seemed that it was settled in favor of the I.A.T.S.E. When the strike call was issued the I.B.E.W. refused to come out, and it has since proceeded to scab on the job hoping that the I.A.T.S.E. will lose the strike and then leave the field open to them.

The I.A.T.S.E. has 665 men in its local while the I.B.E.W. at the time of the strike had but seven men working in sound. At present about 200 men carrying I.B.E.W. cards are trying to fill the places left vacant by the strikers.

Protest telegrams are being sent to all actors, actresses and directors who are working with the scabs in the studios, asking them to support the strike.

STANDARD OIL FAMILY HELP PUT ACROSS NEW DEAL BY WAGE-CUT

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am employed in a jute mill, manufacturers of jute yarns and twines. This is normally the slowest period of the year. The carpet yarn season starts in the fall.

The plant has been in the dumps for the past four years, having cut its help from 800 to 200-250 workers.

But with the first talk of inflation orders came in, orders which would have come in in the fall and spread out through the winter months. Now these orders have to be filled within the next two months. This cuts the working time in the mill by about six months. This will give the carpet manufacturer a low price product to be sold at an inflated price.

In order to get their commodity out as quickly and as cheaply as possible a night shift has been put on. The plant is now in operation from 7:12 a.m. to 10 p.m. Workers have been hired for the day shift and some for the night shift (5 to 10). Day shift workers who have to work nights come in at 1:12 p.m. and stay to 10 (8.8 hours. That is done so they will not have to pay time and one-half for overtime.

The regular working week is 51 hours but they now work 48 hours. This was put over as the last wage cut.

This plant is owned by the Pratt family of Standard Oil fame. Not only did the Holy Family give us wage cuts, in some cases from 50 to 78 per cent, but they also gave us a taste of the Standard Oil stretch-out system, rotating the help.

The new help hired at the plant received their first wages yesterday. A number have already quit when they found how little they were making. Workers on the night shift made between $6 and $7 for 25 to 34 hours. No wage cuts put over lately but rates cut through Manit system juggling, bonus, etc.

To think that the capitalists will now voluntarily raise wages, with hundreds of workers crashing the doors for a chance to work (as they are doing where I am) is to believe in the New Deal. —, H. S.

ARREST STRIKER AT THE PARAMOUNT SHOP

At the Paramount Cleaning and Dyeing shop, 506 East 121st Street, New York City, where the workers are out on strike for the past six weeks against non-payment of wages, a demonstration and open-air meeting was held Wednesday night, at which time a worker, who is at present scabbing in the shop, attacked some of the pickets and a fight took place. One of the strikers, Felix Boratko, was arrested and kept in jail until Thursday morning as a result.

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE TO HAVE LARGE MINERS' DELEGATION; 50 FROM ILL.

Committee Urges Collection of Funds Needed To Make Conference Preparations

NEW YORK.—Reports from many industrial centers to the arrangements committee indicate that the Trade Union Conference for United Action to take place in Cleveland on August 26 and 27 will be the most representative body of workers from all parts of the United States. The conference call was signed by 80 people who are leaders of trade unions, unemployed and various other economic organizations.

One of the largest delegations to the conference will be sent from western Pennsylvania where nearly 50,000 miners are striking. The miners conference on August 12 will give great impetus to the National Conference in Cleveland. A report from Southern Illinois to the committee states that 50 miners will be in the delegation from this state.

A local conference is scheduled in Minneapolis for August 14 which will take steps to send a large delegation to Cleveland. From this center representatives will come from Metal mining, packing house, and the metal industries, besides a group from the unemployed.

Directives sent out by the arrangements committee emphasizes the need of electing delegations from the mines, steel and textile mills and the important plants and trade union locals in basic industries.

From cities where strikes are now in progress or where workers have recently been on strike efforts should be made to get the election of delegates.

The committee points to the need of making this the broadest conference in order to weld together the largest number of workers to resist the attack upon the workers carried through by the Industrial Recovery (slavery) Act. In calling for an intense drive in the remaining three weeks the committee mentions the call which stated:

"No matter what your form of organization, no matter what your political beliefs, no matter what your leaders may be doing or saying—we call upon you to discuss this program."

It concludes with the appeal to "elect your delegates in every shop, trade union, Unemployed Council and league, every workers' economic organization."

Delegations are to be elected on the following basis:

1. All national organizations are entitled to 5 delegates.
2. City central bodies, district councils, state organizations are entitled to 2 delegates.
3. Local organizations up to 200 members—1 delegate and an additional delegate for every 500 or major fraction.
4. Shop organizations and unorganized workers are entitled to one delegate for every 50 workers or endorsement through signature.

The arrangement committee requests that funds be sent to its headquarters at 70 Fifth avenue. The preparations for the conference entails a tremendous expense. It also points to the fact that each organization sending delegates must provide fare and $2 for the two days' stay in Cleveland.

Pinchot Stays Away When Shenandoah Miners Demonstrate

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—Shenandoah unemployed miners, headed by the Unemployed Council, on July 28 showed their solidarity by filling the streets here to demonstrate against the 20 per cent cut in relief. The purpose of the demonstration was to show Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who was to be here to dedicate the new highway and who failed to appear, that the miners are looking for something more than highways.

In spite of the fact that the committee of action was refused a permit, the unemployed workers, headed by the leaders of the council, marched down the streets and had their say on the street corner. The speakers were Paul, member of the state committee of action; Onisick, chairman of the council, and Carl Herman of Minersville; also Michael Demchak of Mt. Carmel, who exposed the Vare and Pinchot political machine in Pennsylvania.

Macy Store Is Undermanned Despite Boast Of Having Huge Force

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The most exploited group of workers are those employed in the department stores. Starvation wages are meted out to sales clerk, stock clerk, packer and shipper alike. The wretchedness of the working conditions at Klein's (On the Square (?)) is unsurpassed. Bloomingdale, Gimbels and Macy are three leading department stores of the city. In these stores, girls work all day for as little as eight and ten dollars a week.

Macy's boasts of a huge force of employes. When this ballyhoo is boiled down to plain facts, we find a great majority of these are "per-diem" workers who work day by day and have to wait to be called in only on the busiest days (if they are lucky); many are "part-timers" and "quarter-timers" who work during the busiest part of the day and who do a proportionately greater amount of work than the regular clerks, but get paid much less. However, there is always an insufficient number of clerks at the counters, and customers are compelled to wait while the clerks rush around making an inhuman effort to serve everybody.

Macy's has a camp where they send their run-down workers to be patched up after they get nervous breakdowns. Then they throw the workers back into the machine until they need another patching-up or are declared unfit for further work.

If any of your readers buy at Macy's, they may be able to serve the Macy workers a good turn by complaining to the superintendents of the poor service they get due to the insufficient number of clerks. This may do something to relieve the situation.

But the employes can help themselves much more by pooling their forces in a strong organization by means of which they could successfully fight the powerful Macy organization.

An opportunity to do this is offered by the Department Store Section of the Office Workers Union. Many Macy workers have already joined, but many more are needed.

If you work at Macy's or any other department store in the city, send your name (or any name by which you can be reached) to the Office Workers Union, 80 East 11th St.

Win Strike, But Remain Out to Help Conn. Shop

NEW YORK.—The 250 strikers at the Morris White Pocket Book Shop, 500 Seventh Avenue, though the boss has given in to all their demands, decided to continue their strike yesterday in solidarity with the 125 workers striking in a Bridgeport, Conn., plant, the Style Craft Leather Goods, owned by the same boss.

The Bridgeport workers were receiving four, five and six dollars for a fifty-hour week and are striking for a $14 scale for unskilled and $22 for skilled with the right to organize the shop which is now open. The boss has offered them a 20 per cent increase which would amount to a dollar more a week. Stronger picketing was the answer of the workers.

At the New York plant the workers who continue to strike, have won the full terms of the union agreement which include a 40-hour week and $32 to $36 a week with $23 for helpers.

They remained on strike despite the attempt of the A. F. of L. leadership of the International Pocketbook Workers Union to settle this one strike without winning the full demands of that in Bridgeport.

The action of the New York workers has made those in Connecticut more determined to win their strike.

400 at Button Plant in Amsterdam Strike

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Four hundred workers, mostly young girls, struck at the Chalmers Button Factory against miserable conditions and for increases that vary from 25 to 40 per cent, according to specific kinds of work. Speaking to the strikers as they were gathered in the alleyway leading to the factory, a member of the Y. C. L. found many of the girls to be 13, 14 and 15 years of age. Asking as to their wages, he found some earned $2, $3 and $4 a week. The highest made was $10. One girl last week drew a 55 cent pay check. The girls work 56 and more hours a week.

The YCL member suggested that they elect their committees to lead the strike, since as the girls put it, "We're all striking, and we're all leading." The suggestion was received in a good manner. He also warned them of A. F. of L. misleadership and here, too, they agreed.

Milk Strike Spreading Fast; State Police Attack Pickets

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—So swiftly has the strike of the dairy farmers of upper New York spread that the large milk companies reported today that in many cases their milk supply has been cut from one half to three fourths of the normal supply.

Ten thousand more farmers joined the strike today as the movement against the big companies swept on in the Western and Southern counties.

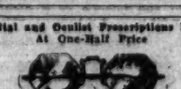
The state police have been called out and are already making violent attacks upon the strike pickets. Near Schenectady five farmer pickets were knocked unconscious by steel-helmeted State police when they attempted to picket the highway to New York.

The strikers are under the leadership of a recently organized "Empire Dairymen's Association" led by R. J. Clemons. The kind of leadership that can be expected from Clemons can be judged by the fact that he finds the swift spread of the strike movement "alarming." Clemons is apparently anxious for a quick decline of the whole movement.

The farmers are striking against the present plans of the State Milk Board which is dominated by the big Dairy Companies. The farmers are demanding a minimum price from the dairies of 4½ cents a quart of milk. At present the big dairies such as Borden's and Sheffield, controlled by Wall Street banks are reaping fat profits at the expense of the farmers whom they underpay, and the city consumers whom they overcharge.

Bungalows -- Rooms
(Completely Furnished)
For Rent at
CAMP WOCOLONA
— PRICES VERY REASONABLE —
Bus leaves Workers Center on 19th St., Saturday at 1:30 p.m. Return Sun. evening
ROUND TRIP FARE $1.50
$1.25 for 1 day—$2 for 2 days
Lodging $4.00 Per Week
FOOD STORE AND RESTAURANT IN CAMP
For information phone MOnument 2-7089
Camp Wocolona—Monroe, N. Y.
(ON ERIE R.R.)

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE
THE LITTLE WATCH REPAIR SHOP
317 SIXTH AVENUE, AT 28TH STREET

Hospital and Genuine Prescriptions Filled At One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames $1.50
RYL Shell Frames $1.00
Lenses not included
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: ORchard 4-4320

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
13TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of
Dr. C. Weissman

Picturesque CAMP Restful
FOLLOWERS OF THE TRAIL
Buchanan, N.Y. Tel. Peekskill 2870
Right near the beautiful Blue Mt. Park
Bathing, Tennis and Other Sports
Comradely Atmosphere
All social and athletic activities under the leadership of a well-trained Physical Director
Very Convenient Transportation
By ROAD: Stop Indian Point, 50c round trip
By TRAIN: N. Y. Central to Peekskill, N.Y.
This Saturday Night A. J. MUSTE will speak on: Fascism in Germany

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods Proletarian Prices

CLASSIFIED
FOR RENT—Five room modern apartment with garage, frigidaire, etc., $65 monthly, 2366 63rd St., near 24th Ave., Brooklyn. 22nd Ave. Sea Beach Station. Fisher.

BROOKLYN
FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1620 PITKIN AVENUE

BENSONHURST WORKERS
Patronize
GORGEOU'S CAFETERIA
2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

For Brownsville Workers!
Hoffman's RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA
Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
296 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: Dickens 2-1213—4—5
Night Phone: Dickens 6-4310
For International Workers Order

Page Four

Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c, excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $9; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3.

AUGUST 4, 1933

FASCISTS SENTENCE EIGHT MORE COMMUNISTS TO DEATH

Intensify Legal Murder Campaign; Kill Two in Camps

Goering Orders Torture for All Prisoners; Twelve Hamburg Workers Get Long Jail Sentences

MUNICH, Aug. 3.—Six Communists have been sentenced to death in Cologne in connection with the shooting of two storm troopers. Two Communists of Hamburg have been sentenced to death in connection with the death of a police sergeant.

Hugo Fedderson, leader of the Red Front Fighters of Hamburg, one of the two sentenced to death, was lynched in prison a few hours after the sentence of death was pronounced.

Of the six sentenced in Cologne, one was charged with being the "instigator," two with attempted murder" and one with "manslaughter." This means that the court did not even have proof that these Communists had any connection with the event for which they are condemned to death.

Twelve other defendants were given sentences ranging from four to 15 years in prison at the Hamburg trial.

• • •

Reds Murdered in Camps

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A Communist worker named Ernst Walter, from Bohrbeck, was murdered in the Meissnerdorf concentration camp, near Henningsdorf. His torn and bloody clothes were sent to his wife with a note saying, "Your husband is dead."

A Polish worker in the Bornicke concentration camp, near Bernau, was beaten to death by Storm Troopers. The first physician called was asked to sign a death certificate saying he had died of heart disease, but refused. A second physician was found who complied.

• • •

Torture Ordered for All Prisoners

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Torture is to be the regular practice in all German prisons from now on, according to a new code of prison procedure announced yesterday by Premier Herman Goering of Prussia.

The official notice says, "It is to be continually brought to the attention of the prisoner that he has to atone for his wickedness against the legal order of the state. This is to be brought home so vividly by the nature of the punishment inflicted that he will feel an inhibition against any attempt to commit new crimes."

Death by the axe is now made the official form of capital punishment.

POWERS TO WARN NAZIS AGAINST AUSTRIAN RAIDS

Joint Protest Planned by England, France, Italy

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Dispatches from London and Paris today indicate that the British, French and Italian governments are preparing to send a warning to the German government over the growing Nazi campaign in Austria.

The three governments will instruct their Ambassadors in Berlin to inform Adolph Hitler that the Nazi air raids over Austria are regarded as a breach of the Four-Power Pact. The French government characterized the situation as "grave and dangerous."

Although these powers are friendly to the Fascist measures of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria, they are sharply opposed to the union of Austria and Germany, which is the goal of the Nazis.

Nazi planes have been making daily trips over Austrian territory, dropping Nazi propaganda leaflets attacking Dollfuss. Hundreds of Nazi agents have swarmed into Austria and taken part in terroristic acts and in organizing Nazi groups, although the Nazi party is outlawed in Austria.

During the great Salzburg festival, which is usually heavily patronized by Germans, the Nazis carried out an effective boycott, and Nazi planes dropped thousands of leaflets over the crowds during the festival.

• • •

France Protests Kidnapping

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The French ambassador to Germany, Francois Poncet, has made a sharp protest to the German government against the recent kidnapping by Nazis of three French citizens in the Saar district, who were taken into Germany.

• • •

Nazis Give Lie to British

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British government is aroused over the official denial in German papers of Prussian Premier Herman Goering's request to buy 25 to 50 high-powered British airplanes for "police purposes."

The request was made officially, and refused by England on the ground that it was an infraction of the Versailles treaty. The British charge d'affaires in Berlin made a formal protest. The only report of the incident in the German press is an official denial that the incident took place.

MORE REPRESSION HINTED BY WELLES AS STRIKES GROW

Movement in Cities Is Reaching Proportions of a General Strike

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 3.—So rapidly is the strike sweeping over Cuba that it is beginning to reach the proportions of a general strike. All street car workers here today joined the striking bus and taxi drivers.

At one town, Pinar Del Rio, all activity has been tied up. At Santa Clara, the street car workers went out in sympathy with the strikers in Havana.

So widespread and determined have the actions of the Cuban workers become that Ambassador Welles has stated that he is afraid that it is endangering the value of his "mediation." In these words, Welles, the agent of Wall Street sent by Roosevelt to try to unite all the disputing capitalist factions into a united front against the workers, strongly hints that violent repressive measures against Cuban workers may soon be increased.

In Santiago, the second largest city of Cuba, over 3,000 workers attended the funeral of Maria Luisa Lavadi, seventeen-year old girl who was shot and killed two days ago by the government soldiers who fired into a crowd of workers demonstrating against the attempts of Ambassador Welles to bolster up the hated Machado government. All attempts of the Federal troops to disperse the demonstration were futile.

Japan Protests Soviet Arrest of Fishermen

TOKIO, Aug. 3. — The Japanese Foreign Office today instructed its consul general in Vladivostok to demand the release of ten Korean fishermen said to be held by Soviet authorities for illegal fishing in Possiet Bay, in Siberian waters.

Six boats were reported seized by Soviet authorities. Twenty-four of the 34 who composed the crews were released. The other ten were held for trial.

Spaniards Oust Clergy; Seize Catholic School

HUESCA, Spain, Aug. 3.—A large crowd seized the Roman Catholic seminary here today, and drove the bishop and his clergy out with curses when he protested. The city council wants the buildings for a day school, and the clergy have long fought against it.

GENERAL JOHNSON RIDES FOR "PEACE" by Limbach

PLAN AIR FORCE FOR PHILIPPINES

Colonial Toilers to Pay for War Preparations

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 3.—Working with U. S. Army officers, Governor General Frank Murphy has completed a plan for a Philippine air force to be paid for by the toilers of the islands.

He will request $625,000 from the Philippine legislature to buy planes and to build an airport at Manila. Twelve more airports are to be built in various parts of the Islands in the future.

The air force is to be a part of the Philippine constabulary, and to be used for the suppression of the Philippine workers and peasants, but the airports and fleet are a part of the American war preparations in the Pacific, for which the colonial toilers of the islands are to pay the costs.

MARTIAL LAW IS ON IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 3.—Martial law again rules throughout Nicaragua, and especially in the capital of Managua, as the result of a terrific explosion which destroyed the leading arsenal and most of the government's ammunition supply.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. President Sacasa declared a state of siege "for precaution," he said.

Volga German Farmers Protest Nazi Slanders

Anti-Soviet Forgeries Are Exposed by Workers in Volga Republic; Tell of Progress

MOSCOW, August 3.—A flood of letters and telegrams, which of course are not published, there, have been sent to Germany by Soviet German farmers in the Volga German Republic, protesting against the Fascist campaign to "raise funds for their relief."

This campaign of the Hitler government is an attempt to incite to war against the Soviet Union and to discredit the great influence of the German Communist Party.

In order to carry it on, the Fascist press is publishing forged versions of official Soviet decrees. It printed a forged version of the July 14 decree of the Council of Peoples Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the final plans for deliveries of grain. This decree begins with the words, "In view of the already evident good prospects for the crops." The version published in Germany begins, "In view of the great want," and makes similar changes throughout the text.

One of the letters of protest, signed by all the members of the collective farm in the village of Friedorf, in the Volga German Republic, follows:

"We have heard with the utmost indignation of the slanders spread by fascist Germany against the Soviet Union. It is asserted that we are persecuted here, and live poorly. This is an impudent lie, and only aims at discrediting the Soviet Union.

"We have commenced the rye harvest on our collective. Anyone seeing us at this work would be convinced of the absurdity of the idea of our being persecuted or living in poverty. Our collective has 4147 hectares arable land, 2460 hectares being under wheat and 1089 under rye. 41.4 hectares fall to each collective farmer. The machine and tractor station supplying us has put two mowing machines and five tractors at our disposal for the harvest. Besides this we are working with 8 sheaf binding machines and 14 harvesters.

"All the men and women collective farmers take part in harvesting the crops. We know that we are working for ourselves, and that the kulaks and non-workers have damaged and still damage the collectives. This year we shall bring in no less than 20,000 cwt of grain from our fields. Of this we shall deliver up our quota to the state, pay our debts (advances for seed, prepayments on butter), settle with the MTS, and add to the funds for teachers, schools, creches, and incapacitated. When all this has been paid, no less than 12 kgs of grain per working day will fall to each farmer. This must surely convince everyone that we are not poor."

The letter goes on to describe the progress made in livestock breeding, and to detail the plans for investing this year's surplus in new buildings, dairy equipment, etc. The cultural opportunities offered the collectives, the disappearance of illiteracy, are enthusiastically detailed. The help given by the state is emphasized—besides the loan of machinery, etc. this collective alone received 995 cwt. seed advance this year.

81 ANTI-HITLER STRIKERS TRIED

High Treason Charged for Jan. 30 Action

STUTTGART, August 3.—Eighty-one men and women have gone on trial for having organized a general political strike on Jan. 31, against the accession of Adolf Hitler to the chancellorship the day before.

The strike, in Mossingen, an industrial center, closed a large number of factories. Militant picket lines were established in front of three big weaving mills. The strike was smashed by the police.

The leaders of the strike are charged with high treason; several are charged with specific acts; 40 are charged with inciting to insurrection.

French Report Defeat of Moroccan Tribes

PARIS, Aug. 3.—An overwhelming French offensive is approaching the "pacification" of the anti-imperialist tribes in the mountains and deserts of Morocco, according to reports of the War Ministry today.

The Moroccan tribesmen, men, women and children, have fought for their freedom for ten years against a series of French armies, each more powerful than the last.

General Andre Huro reported that the artillery of the Foreign Legion had shattered the Tizier Ouzine peak of the Atlas mountains, a stronghold of the tribesmen. Three weeks ago Sidi Ben Ahmed, chief of the Moroccan rebels, was killed.

Three columns of French forces, coming from different points, finally met, splitting the Moroccan forces in two and giving the French reason to expect an early complete victory.

Workers, Farmers Pledge to Fight War in Many Aug. 1 Meets

10,000 Demonstrate in Detroit, 7,000 in Chicago; Cops Attack One Meeting, Ku Klux Another

NEW YORK.—Workers and farmers from many parts of the country have reported enthusiastic anti-war demonstrations on August 1, in the face of energetic attempts of police and reactionary hoodlums to disrupt the meetings.

Ten thousand demonstrated in Detroit, 7,000 in Chicago, 5,000 in Los Boston. Ku Kluxers raised a burning cross while the residents and neighboring farmers of Camp Kinderland, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., were holding their anti-war meeting.

• • •

10,000 Demonstrate in Detroit.

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Detroit workers joined in a militant parade and demonstration against imperialist war and fascism on August 1st. Gathering at 6 p. m. at two concentration points, Perrien Park on the East Side and Clark Park on the West Side, where short meetings were held, the workers paraded through the streets of the city to Grand Circus Park, where the main demonstration started at 8:15 p. m.

Thousands of workers, including many Negroes, greeted them from the sidewalks as they marched with banners and placards raised high, singing revolutionary songs.

• • •

Young Socialists Join in Chicago.

CHICAGO.—Seven thousand Chicago Negro and white workers, including many socialist workers, pledged themselves to struggle against war and against the National Recovery Act as a war measure in the August 1st demonstration here.

They also resolved to support the numerous strikes now being carried on in Chicago, and to build the trade unions and carry the anti-war struggle into the shops and factories.

Bill Gebert, Williamson, Wells of the T. U. U. L., Kling of the Y. C. L., Larks of the Young Peoples Socialist League, Gardner of the W. E. S. L., Osby of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and others spoke.

• • •

LOS ANGELES.—Meeting for the first time in three years without a bloody attack by the Los Angeles "red squad", five thousand workers demonstrated against war, against the Roosevelt New Deal, and against Fascism in the Plaza, August 1st. The right to meet was won from the new mayor, Shaw, through mass pressure under the leadership of the United Committee for Struggle Against War. Representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties and of many workers' organizations spoke.

• • •

Boston Workers Meet in Rain.

BOSTON, Mass.—Despite a pouring rain, 1,000 workers demonstrated enthusiastically on Boston Common August 1st. A resounding reception was given Bill Dunn of the T.U.U.L., Weiss of the Y.C.L., Blanc of the I. L. D., and other speakers.

• • •

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Anti-War Conference held two August 1st demonstrations here, one in front of the East Springfield plant of Westinghouse, a large factory which turned out machine guns during the last war. At an evening demonstration on the old post office corner, many members of the Unemployed League (Socialist), which had refused to send delegates to the conference, were among the demonstrators.

• • •

WATERBURY, Conn.—Mass resistance of the Waterbury workers made the police retreat after they had attempted to break up the August 1st rally on Waterbury Green near the Soldiers' Monument. The police attempted to reach the speakers' stand to arrest Ray Shilepsky, Y.C.L. speaker and Joe Milton, but the crowd rallied around them, crying "Let Them Speak", and the cops were not able to get near.

• • •

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Despite a severe rain, 150 workers assembled in Crescent Park on August 1st, demonstrating against war and Fascism. Great indignation was expressed against the proposal to build a new armory here, while relief for the unemployed is being cut.

• • •

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. — Despite the attempt of the son of the local newspaper publisher to disrupt the meeting, 150 workers, including many glove and leather workers who are now on strike, demonstrated on Aug. 1st. Speakers exposed the National Recovery Act. Telegrams of protest against Fascism were sent to the German embassy.

• • •

DALBO, Minn.—Many Minnesota farmers gathered here Sunday, July 30, in an anti-war protest meeting which was held despite a temperature of 102 degrees in the shade. As a result of the meeting three workers including two members of the Socialist Party applied for membership in the Communist Party.

• • •

PROVINCETOWN, Mass. — Many fishermen and summer residents joined in a mass meeting against war on August 1st in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the American Committee for Struggle Against War. H. Jones of the Marine Workers Industrial Union called for organization of the fishermen.

COMMITTEE CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED ANTI-NAZI DRIVE

Funds Badly Needed for Victims of Fascism

NEW YORK. — An appeal was issued today by the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism for intensified activity in the closing four days of anti-Fascist week of protest, defense and relief for victims of German Fascism.

Most of the 375 organizations which have pledged themselves to carry out the drive will not report on the results of their work until the end of the week, but the reports which have been received so far do not indicate activity equal to the urgency of the situation.

Fired to activity by the news of the beheading of the four Altona Communists on Tuesday, and the ever-increasing danger to Thaelmann, Torgler, and the many other Communists and other workers in Nazi prisons, many workers have taken up the drive in the past two days, but still more workers are needed, the Committee said.

Reports from several cities announced the preparation of anti-Fascist drives, but the statement of the Committee added that:

"Despite this, the larger cities are lagging. Chicago established its united front months ago, yet has not remitted a single dollar. Cleveland and Philadelphia are subject to the same criticism. Detroit has remitted only $24, Boston $68, Buffalo, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Washington, D. C., and other cities have failed to make remittances or to establish a protest movement in comparison to the possibilities that exist in organizing broad united front movements from below.

"The Minneapolis united front proposed to postpone the city collection week to Aug. 14 to 21. Cleveland intends to get into action this same week. Cincinnati will have a city-wide tag day Aug. 13. Passaic reports that its united front has disappeared. St. Louis announces city collections for Aug. 12, 13.

Dallas, Texas, writes it is getting into action. Trenton and Newark have decided to inaugurate a collection week, dates not yet specified. San Francisco is being awakened by the I. L. D. In Philadelphia the Jewish united front failed to cooperate in a mobilization meeting and no decision was reached. The I. L. D. is awakening the New Haven field."

Angeles, 1,000 in a pouring rain in

In the Name of "Democracy" They Fight Revolution

Socialist Paper Fears "Chaos and Bloodshed" After Overthrow of Hitler Fascist Dictatorship

THE Socialist leaders of Germany supported the reactionary capitalist governments of Bruening, Hindenburg and Von Papen because, as they said, compared to Hitler's open Fascism these capitalist exploiters were a "lesser evil." In this policy of defending some of the leading representatives of the capitalist class because they were "not so bad" as Hitler, a policy that led to the victory of Fascism, the German Socialist leaders had the full support of the leaders of the American Socialist Party.

Now that this policy of the "lesser evil" has borne fruit in the Fascist dictatorship of Hitler, what do the leaders of the American Socialist Party think of that bloody fascism for which their colleagues prepared the way?

This week's "New Leader," the leading organ of the American Socialist Party, gives the answer, and illustrates remarkably the shameful lengths to which the Socialist leaders can go with their "lesser evil" strategy. The New Leader states:

"If Hitler goes, there will be chaos and much spilling of blood. Out of it may come freedom—or possibly an even madder dictatorship than today's under Goering and his depraved creatures."

So these are the alternatives that the Socialist leaders are holding up before the workers after the overthrow of the Hitler government! Either "freedom" or an "even madder dictatorship."

• • •

WHEN the German workers begin to deal death blows to the Fascist dictatorship of Hitler, the Socialist leaders will warn the workers of "an even madder dictatorship," and urge them to establish again that "freedom" which they promised the workers in 1918 with the Weimar Republic.

What is this "freedom" which the Socialist leaders hope for as the blessed aftermath "after Hitler?" It is nothing more nor less than the "freedom" of capitalist "democracy," that capitalist "freedom" which the German Socialist leaders told the German workers in 1918 was more desirable than the proletarian revolution, the proletarian dictatorship. It is that capitalist freedom in the name of which the Socialist leaders, Scheidemann and Noske, shot down the German workers who were fighting for the establishment of the Soviet Republic in Germany. It is what Marx called the "swindle of bourgeois democracy."

This "Freedom" of bourgeois democracy only served to fasten upon the workers the chains of wage slavery just at the moment when the workers were preparing to break them. This "freedom" brought the German workers starvation, unemployment, crises, and finally Fascism.

The Socialist leaders crushed the Proletarian Revolution because they wanted "democracy," the capitalist "democracy" that led to Fascism.

What has the Proletarian Revolution brought to the workers in the Soviet Union? It has destroyed capitalism, and with it unemployment, crises, and wage slavery.

And in the words of Lenin, it has brought "a million times more democracy—real proletarian democracy—than can ever be found in a bourgeois republic."

WHAT kind of government is this that is more cruel, more savage in its repression of the workers than the present murderous regime of Hitler that the social fascists speak of? What do the Socialist leaders have in mind, when with their eyes on Hitler's butchers, they warn the workers of an "even madder dictatorship?"

From the previous actions and words of the Socialist leaders, the answer is only too clear. They have been for years warning the workers against "all dictatorship," lumping together the proletarian dictatorship with the Fascist dictatorship. But now with the full Fascist dictatorship before them, they still warn the workers of an "even madder dictatorship."

What fearful dictatorship is this that the New Leader dreads that will come after the naked, ruthless dictatorship of the German capitalist class as exemplified in the rule of Hitler?

It is the dictatorship of the workers, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat which the Socialist leaders now paint in such a terrible light! The rule of the workers themselves, the abolition of exploitation, poverty, unemployment and crises—is what the Socialist leaders fear!

Do not the Socialist leaders, from Kautsky, Vanderveide, Otto Wels, and Bauer, to Norman Thomas and Morris Hilliquit, denounce the Soviet Union for its "terrorism!" Do they not continuously whisper in tones of fright of the "excesses" of the Workers' Fatherland! Do they not warn the workers of the "Asiatic dictatorship" which, to their capitalist-loyal minds, threatens the capitalist "democracies of the West?"

It is of this that they speak when they find even Hitler preferable to that "even madder dictatorship" that may come when Hitler falls.

First they supported Bruening—because Hitler was "worse." Then it was Von Hindenburg—because Hitler was "worse." And then the junker-militarists, Von Papen and General Schleicher.

And now they have found something "worse" that Hitler—the Proletarian Revolution!

So swift has been the degradation of the Socialist leaders!

• • •

THE meaning of the New Leader's latest pronouncement on German Fascism, a pronouncement in which it finds itself in agreement with its colleagues of the whole Second International, is only too clear. It simply means that Social-Democracy, the Socialist Parties, still stand ready to serve the capitalist class by deflecting the workers from struggle against Fascism, from struggle for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

When the time comes, and it is not a matter of the far future, when the German working class will be faced with the vital question of the seizure of State power, the Socialist leaders will again, exactly as they did in the historical infamy of 1918, attempt to save capitalism by pleading with the workers, not for the establishment of a Workers' Soviet of Germany, but for the restoration of the very same capitalist democracy. A "freedom" and a capitalist "democracy" that permitted the German bourgeoisie to recover its strength after it had almost passed from the stage of history under the blows of the workers in 1918. It is this "democracy" which led to Fascism.

The history of Germany of the last fifteen years is precisely the history of the enslavement of the German workers in the name of "freedom and democracy."

The Communist Party alone has fought consistently, day in and day out, against the capitalist dictatorship, whether in its "democratic" form or its Fascist form. The Communist Party alone has organized the working class for revolutionary struggle against Fascism, so that today it is the only organized force fighting fascism in Germany.

The arrival of the bloody Fascism has not changed the role of the Socialist leaders. Their main fight is still against the only weapon that can smash Fascism—the Proletarian Dictatorship! **In the name of "freedom and democracy" they are preparing themselves again for another world-historic betrayal.**

Only the revolutionary unity of the workers steadily advancing, in their daily struggles against Fascism, toward the Proletarian Dictatorship, can counteract it.

"AN EVEN MADDER DICTATORSHIP"

Communist Party Leads Struggle Against Fascism and Fight for Proletarian Revolution